ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞ Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

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☞ From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, June 26, 1856.

A New Volume.

This issue is the second number of the Eighth Volume of the Asheville News. We had no space last week to announce that we had entered our eighth year, and to indulge an Editor's privilege of talking a little of the past and speculating upon the future.

Seven years ago we launched the News, and never before did so unpromising a looking craft enter upon so perilous a voyage. Opposition of the most bitter and unscrupulous character heralded our advent, and has dogged us with the persistent malice of a hell-hound for seven long years. But we have steadily held on our way, trusting to the intelligence of the people for our vindication, and relying upon their honesty and generosity for the permanence of our journal, and we are gratified in being able to say that we have in no respect been disappointed. The people have time and again at the ballot box sustained our position, and endorsed the principles we have advocated. Our subscription list has gradually grown and extended, until our paper has found its way into almost every neighborhood in Western Carolina, and into many parts of our widely extended country.

That our party shall triumph in the approaching contests, we have not the shadow of a doubt. Right and the people, we sincerely believe, are on our side. To doubt, under such circumstances, would be treason.

That we shall do the best we can for the success of our principles, consistent with truth and fairness, is to be expected. If we do not make as much noise, and let off as much gas, as some of our opponents, we hope to do at least as much *execution*.

We have a better list of subscribers now than ever before, and our patronage is equal in every respect to that of any country journal in the Union. To our friends we return our warmest acknowledgments, and trust we may all live to see peace, happiness and prosperity settle like an everlasting sunbeam upon our beloved country.

☞ Messrs. Coleman and Vance, candidates for the Senate, addressed the people on Tuesday 17th, for five mortal hours. We heard a portion of both speeches, and the conclusion at which we arrived was, that the yoke was a very unequal one—Coleman having the advantage in every respect. It will take more ability than the Know Nothing candidate possesses to send one pulsation through the dead carcass of "Sam." It looks a little queer to common folks to see a man rest his claim to a seat in the Senate of North Carolina upon his devotion to Know Nothingism. An "ism" synonimous, at least throughout the entire North, with Abolitionism, Higher Lawism, and all manner of fanaticism generally. The people have heretofore rejected this Yankee "ism," and they will take no step backward. They will do as they have heretofore done—only more so.

☞ With characteristic impudence and folly, some Know Nothing papers are asserting that Mr. Buchanan made a speech in 1843, in which he said ten cents a day was sufficient compensation for labor. We deny that Mr. Buchanan ever used such language, and call upon these men to produce the proof, or cease the slander.

Colt's Revolvers.—It has been estimated that over 400,000 pistols have been turned out at the manufactory in Hartford. Of these over one-third have been sold in California. The United States have been furnished with six thousand, which, at a cost of $28, would be $168,000, added to repairs, which would amount to several thousand more.—About 2,000 are annually sold in New York city by jobbers and the retail trade, which would amount by average to nearly $40,000.

Gen. Jackson once said, "that over the doors of each house of congress, in letters of gold should be inscribed in words: "The slanderer is *worse* than the murderer."

Ratification Meeting--Speech of President Pierce.

The Democracy of Washington, assembled last Saturday evening, to ratify the nominations of the Cincinnati Convention. The meeting was most enthusiastic—Speeches were made by Hon. Sam'l A. Smith, of Tennessee, the chairman, and by Senators Cass and Douglas.

At the conclusion of Judge Douglas's speech, the chairman announced that the meeting would adjourn for the purpose of serenading the President of the United States. Preceded by the Marine Band, their numbers swelling at every step, the mass meeting, now formed into sections for marching order, proceeded to the presidential mansion, where they arrived about ten o'clock. Seldom have we seen a greater assemblage of people than were gathered about the Executive mansion on this memorable occasion. The occasion, the place, the presence of so many men distinguished alike for their talents, their public services, and their devotion to the democratic cause, the exulting shouts of the gathered and gathering thousands, and the strains of music the more inspiring from their patriotic association, combined to form a scene which will be indelibly impressed upon the memory of all who witnessed it. Conspicuons among the crowd on the north portico of the building were Gen. Cass and Judge Douglas. Their beaming countenances showed how truly they sympathized with their fellow-citizens on this occasion of general joy and exultation.

After the band had played several airs, a loud, enthusiastic, and prolonged call was made for the President of the United States. Promptly and gracefully the President appeared, in obedience to the popular summons, at one of the windows overlooking the portico. His appearance was followed by an outbreak of popular enthusiasm, and we might with truth add, of popular affection, which has never been excelled in this or any other part of the Union. Cheer, followed cheer, shout went up after shout, until it seemed that the call was made not to hear but to be heard.—The band struck up "Hail to the Chief," but the music only added to the universal excitement. At the conclusion of this air the President spoke as follows:

PRESIDENT PIERCE'S SPEECH.

I congratulate you, my fellow-citizens, upon the occasion which brings you here, and I indulge the confident hope that the joy with which you hail the harmonious and unanimous result of the deliberations at Cincinnati may be strengthened and deepened by the ratifying voice of our countrymen.

It is pleasant to realize that, however other parties may be divided and distracted, there is nothing with us but union of purpose, and will be nothing but union in action. From this hour to that when the polls will be opened in November all prejudices and personal animosities among those who should cultivate mutual regard and afford mutual support will be laid aside; nay, even preferences, which may have existed in our ranks are already no longer remembered. The preference of the convention is the preference in this crisis of every friend who caresmore for the country than for himself. Devotion to the cause, and an earnest support of the standard-bearers who are to lead us through the great struggle, will constitute the controlling sentiment of the democracy, North and South, East and West. We are all, I am sure, quite sincere in our convictions that not only the prosperity of the republic, but the perpetuity of this blessed Union, depends essentially upon the vindication and maintenance of the principles declared by the recent convention. But these principles can be vindicated and sustained only by concerted action, and that can only be secured by organization. Hence, fidelity to this organization and its usages becomes, like fidelity to principles, a cardinal virtue.—The latter can only be manifested and made effectual through the former.

My friends will have duties to perform in the canvass which my position alone will prevent me from attempting to fulfil in person. It is never to be forgotten by me, that, in 1852, older and better [many voices cried out "not better!"] soldiers than myself, (Mr. Buchanan and General Cass)—men who had been faithful and tried leaders through many years of labor and conflict—were passed by to call me from the retirement which I had sought, and to which I shall return without regret. May I not add, gentlemen, that, if life be spared, I shall go back to the State of my birth with a consciousness of having adopted no single measure of public policy during my administration which I did not believe to be demanded by the best interests of my country, nor one which does not, to-night, command the approbation of my judgment and my conscience.

The conduct of those older and better soldiers of whom I have spoken, and of the younger but nevertheless better soldier, [Judge Douglas,] now standing by the great, venerated, and good man, [Gen. Cass,] who for so many years, has had, not merely my confidence and respect but my affection, will never cease to be gratefully remembered by me.—They were all in the field, not merely to encourage and direct, but actually to lead the columns. Their energies were not put forth because the standard was in my hands, but because its bearer was, in their estimation, for the time being, the impersonation of those sound constitutional principles which they believe could alone give stability and permanence to this glorious fabric of our institutions.

It is cheering to know that the action of the late convention places the statesmen and patriots who are to lead us now, upon a platform identical, in scope and spirit, with that which I accepted with conviction of my judgment, and with every sentiment of my heart, and that they are to occupy it with the standard lowered never an inch so far as the strict construction of the constitution and the vindication of the constitutional rights of every portion of the Union are concerned.

Much and justly as we admire the patriotism, attainments, and private virtues of our standard-bearers, there will be nothing like man-worship in this contest. Men become comparatively insignificant, except as instruments, when great principles and the vast interests of a country like ours are involved.—There will be, on your part, no appeal to unworthy passions, no inflammatory calls for a second revolution, like those which are occasionally reported as coming from men who have received nothing at the hands of their government but protection and political blessings, no declaration of resistance to the laws of the land, no invocation to the shedding of blood by those who have none to shed when our countrymen have stood face to face with foreign foes. But the issue will summon you to a calm, earnest struggle for the constitution, and, consequently for the Union.

You will bear yourselves like men determined to cling to that sacred instrument as the only security from general wreck, and the only refuge from universal ruin. Men who feel and act with you will cling to it with patriotic wisdom and steady fortitude, and they will defend it, if need be, with heroic valor against all assaults from within.

That a signal triumph awaits you in such a cause I entertain no doubt.

If, as I fully believe, our fathers were not only guided and sustained through the changing scenes and struggles of the revolution, but were inspired after its close to devise and adopt this constitution by Omnipotent Power, we may repose upon an humble but unwavering faith that that Power will not permit the madness of their children to destroy it.

Accept, gentlemen, my best wishes for you collectively and individually, and my thanks for this gratifying call.

Gov. Bragg.

The last Milton Chronicle, speaking of the merits of the two candidates for Governor, has the following of the accompliehed Bragg.

"Gov. Bragg is a gentleman, and one of conceded talents. In infancy he was rocked in the cradle of wealth, and his talents owe their origin to the dimes and not to the man."

That Gov. Bragg is a gentleman and of acknowledged talents no one will presume to deny; that "in infancy he was rocked in the cradle of wealth" is as false as the motive which suggested it is malicious. Gov. Bragg is the son of a mechanic—a carpenter—who labored hard to give each of his sons, three in number, a liberal education; knowing that a good education was the best capital for a young man to commence life with, he by the sweat of his brow accumulated a sufficiency for attaining this great object of his life. He *educated* his three sons; he gave them little or nothing more. One is now the Executive of North-Carolina; another a Judge of the Supreme Court of Alabama; and the other is known by the appellation:—"A little more grape!" won in the cause of his country in the late war with Mexico—the war in which John A. Gilmer took sides with the enemies of his country alongside with Tom Corwin, of Ohio, who wished the Mexicans to welcome the *American Soldiers "with bloody hands to a hospitable grave."* A son of a mechanic rocked in the cradle of wealth! To what resorts will not Know Nothing demagogues be led to array the poor men of our country against one who has been, and is yet, the poor man's freind! Well may the gray headed sire of these three sons exclaim, with the mother of the Gracchi, "these are my jewels!"—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Falsehood.

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, and other papers of that State, denounce as a falsehood the charge that Mr. Buchanan in 1843 or at any other time, maintained in a speech, or otherwise, that "ten cents a day was enough for a laboring man." The Pennsylvanian declares that no respectable or responsible person can be found to father the falsehood, and challenges the enemies of Mr. B. to produce, if they can, any extract from his speeches or writings in support of the slander. Nor did Mr. Buchanan ever declare that if there was a drop of Democratic blood in his body, he would open a vein and let it out; and in this case also, no evidence can be produced that he ever made any such declaration. And equally untrue is it, that Mr. Buchanan, in 1819, or before or after, ever offered or supported any resolutions against slavery and the South. Nor did Mr. B. ever write any Erie letters, or vote in favor of Congress abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia—against the removal of slaves from State to State—that the negroes who murdered the crew of the ship Creole incurred no penalty thereby, &c., &c. But the proof is positive that Mr. Fillmore did these things.

Charlotte Dem.

Waking up Sinners.—We have heard of an old minister in Kentucky, who purchased a whistle, and when his hearers went to sleep as usual, he emitted from it a very shrill sound. All were awake, and stood up to hear him launch forth thus:

"Well, you are a set of *smart* specimens of humanity, ain't ye!" as he slowly gazed at his wondering people, "when I preach the gospel you go to sleep; when I play the fool, you are awake, and look like a rush of hornets with a pole in their nest."

Quakers in the United States.—There are at the present time in this country 716 churches belonging to the Quakers, and the number of attendants is estimated at 288,000.

Speech of W. W. Avery, Esq.

A tremendous ratification meeting was held in New York on the evening of the 11th instant. The New York papers contain full details of the proceedings. The rejoicing at the nomination of Buchanan and Breckenridge was intensely enthusiastic. Speeches were made by Gen. John E. Ward, of Georgia; W. W. Avery, Esq., of this State; Judge Douglas, of Illinois; Mr. Cobb, of Georgia; Mr. Churchwell, of Tennessee; and Hon. T. Butler King, of Georgia. Mr. King said he was a member of the late Whig party, but could not swallow Know Nothingism, and now publicly identified himself with the National Democracy.

Below we give the substance of Mr. Avery's speech, with the single remark that North Carolina will never suffer by comparison with her sisters, when represented by such men as W. W. Avery, of Burke county.

Mr. W. W. Avery, delegate from North Carolina, came forward. He was loudly cheered, and said—Mr. Chairman, and citizens of New York, it affords me pleasure to appear before the united democracy of this great city and State—a pleasure heightened by the knowledge that I have taken an humble part in bringing about that union in a State which will stand foremost in securing the election of Buchanan and Breckenridge. (Cheers.) I am proud to appear in behalf of North Carolina, and as her representative to witness this demonstration, which is an evidence that the great democracy of New York now constitute one mighty and impregnable union.—that they have mingled together, and present one large national compound, hard enough to withstand abolitionism, and yet soft enough to amalgamate with their Southern brethren. (Loud cheers.) I am proud not only to address you on behalf of North Carolina, but to stand here as one of those who contributed a humble part towards the establishment of the great platform which is wide and strong enough to hold every democrat from every State in the Union; and we have placed upon it a standard bearer whose name alone bears its own eulogy. (Cheers.) It is not for me to speak of James Buchanan of Pennsylvania; but I tell you here, on behalf of North Carolina, that the Southern democracy will stand by Buchanan. (Applause.) We stand prepared to support him, not because he plants himself upon a national platform, but because we know the man and have confidence in his integrity and capacity—that he contains within himself all the elements necessary to this crisis. (Applause.) There has been but one objection, friends, to James Buchanan—but one at the North and at the South—which is more than any other statesman has been able to say. The objection urged against him is that he has failed to follow the great injunction to "multiply and replenish the earth." (Laughter and cheers.) And the apology made by a gentleman from Pennsylvania, was that his native State had wedded him to the constitution of his country, and he could not take to himself another consort. (Cheers.) But I say that my distinguished friend from Pennsylvania was premature. Pennsylvania has but proclaimed the banns, and it remains for the democracy of the Union, in November next, to perform the ceremony. (Prolonged cheers.) On that august occasion your sister State will be there to give away the bridegroom. Will New York stand by Pennsylvania? (Cheers, and voices "We will.")

The people respond "aye!" New York will unite with Pennsylvania and her Southern sisters on that occasion. New York I know will be present, and take her position upon the great platform of democratic principles. The plenipotentiaries of New York have given thereto their sanction, and does the democracy of New York affirm what they have done? (Cries of "They do!") That platform is from the Constitution itself, eliminated by the fathers of the republic, that great contract which guarantees to the North all they can ask, and at the same time guarantees to the South all that she can demand. Can there be any thing in such a platform to which the democracy of New York shall take exception? (Cries of "No.") That platform guarantees to New York protection to all her great interests, and it guarantees to the South protection to the institution of slavery. (Cheers.) Is that not fair? All we ask of every man present is to come forward and stand upon that platform. We ask every man who belongs to the democratic party to come forward and take his position by our side. (Cheers, and cries of "That we will.") I ask, fellow democrats, your attention, while I speak for a moment on this great platform, announced by the Cincinnati Convention. I am a Southern man, by birth and education. I am a North Carolinian; but I stand upon no sectional ground. I am a State rights man, so far as to ask for North Carolina her equal rights under the constitution, and no more.—I claim to be a national man, in its broadest sense, and to give to New York and to every northern State its full rights under the constitution; and if necessary, to use all the force we can to insure that to every State. All we ask of you is to do likewise. (Cheers.) There is one great issue presented in the platform, to which I desire your attention for a few moments. I claim to stand upon American soil, and being an American, I feel that I can talk as boldly and frankly to you as if I stood upon the soil of North Carolina. There is one great question, then on which I say that the position of the people of the South is in some respects misunderstood. That question is the Kansas and Nebraska bill. (Cheers for the bill and for Douglas.) I pronounce that as the greatest measure of deliverance and liberty, (cheers,) I say it is bringing back our government to its original position under the constitution of the country. Now the issue of that bill may be comprehended in a nut shell. There are certain factions now at the North, (whom you in New York oppose more bitterly than the South, because we have no abolitionists there and I hope never shall,) who denounce the bill. But the question is simply this: whether in the expansion of this country, the South is to be denied any growth. I say that the spirit of this age is progressive and that the manifest destiny of this great country is to be an ocean-bound republic.—(Loud cheers.) The Angle-Saxon race will expand, and it will amalgamato with it our Irish and German friends. Shall the South be told that it must stand still? Friends, be assured the negro won't be carried any where, where his labor will not pay—and where no white man can live and work. It will not do for you at the North to say, we will not interpose the strong arm of government against you, because the constitution forbids it. I ask you where is the difference of doing a thing directly and indirectly? If you prevent our expansion, where is the difference between you and the abolitionist? All we ask is that when the tide is outward, you will permit us to throw our cask upon the waves with you; and if we shall be stranded, then we will submit without a murmur. I desire to say one thing more. We desire the issue, if it is to be presented, to be presented now, and upon the platform. (Cheers) There are factionists who raise the cry that the country is in danger. They remind me of a story I once heard of an Irishman, who dreamed that he was in heaven, and there met the Pope. He solicited a drink, and was asked what he wished?—"Punch," said Pat. "Will you have it hot or cold?" inquired the Pope. "Hot, may it plase your Holiness," said Pat. But while the Pope was mixing a jorum that set Pat's mouth watering, a straw tickled him, and he awoke. "Och bad luck to me," said he, rubbing his eyes, "that I didn't take it cowld anyhow, and not lose time in the mixin'!"—(Laughter.) Well, the alarm of these factionists has about as much foundation and reality as Pat's punch. I shall not detain you longer. I have never addressed such a large crowd as this. I can throw my voice to the utmost limits of our North Carolina crowds; but here it would require the stentorian voice of Jupiter Tonans to reach the mass. I address you as a brother democrat. New York was divided. That has been deplored by every man in the broad Union; and there will be but one great hallelujah on hearing the announcement that these dissensions are at an end. North Carlina will cast her vote for Buchanan and Breckenridge, and we expect you to do likewise. (Cheers, and "We will," from several voices.) I tell you, on behalf of John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky, that you may fear nothing, so far as he is concerned. He stands upon the platform right square.—(Cheers.) He is a descendant of one of the authors of the celebrated resolutions of '98, and who will ask for a better lineage? I say to you that you may put entire confidence in the democracy of John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky. He is a young man; but we want vigor in our statesmen. Ours is a progressive country, and a man of thirty-five years has his intellect developed as much as men of seventy years in other countries. It is said of James Buchanan that he is an old man; but he is one of those who will never grow old, but who will die, as all his compeers did, in the harness. (Cheers.) Like those with whom he stood—Clay, Webster and Calhoun—men who never grow old—he is prepared now, as he ever was, to battle against factionists, from whatever quarter they may come. I ask you if such men ever grow old? (Cries of "Never, never, never.") I can speak of Buchanan, because he has been for years the favorite of my State. Four years ago we ballotted forty-nine times for him, and never deserted him until his own friends gave him up. I, therefore, speak the sentiments of my own people; and if New York delegates speak truly, I strike a chord in the heart of every national democrat here present. I desire, in conclusion, to make one single remark. I have told you that in North Carolina we have no abolitionists, but there is an organization there as odious to North Carolina as abolitionists are to New Yorkers. They are a party who proscribe men because of their religious faith and their place of birth—a party which says a man of foreign birth is unfit to hold office, no matter how good a citizen. Now, we recognize in every man the right of freedom of speech and freedom of conscience. If a man is fit for the office, we ask not whence he came, but according to the constitution, take him by the hand and hail him as a brother, I desire to say that in North Carolina the annihilation of the Know Nothings will be as complete as the defeat of abolitionists by New York in November next. (Loud cheers.)

Two more Forgers Convicted.—The Pension Bureau has received information that John H. Steil and Marcus A. Wolf, of St. Louis, Missouri, indicted for presenting fraudulent papers at that office for the purpose of obtaining bounty-land warrants, have been found guilty and sentenced—Steil to the county jail for one year and $2,000 fine, Wolf to five years in the penitentiary.—These make the fourth that have been tried and convicted at the recent session of the United States court at St. Louis for frauds upon the Pension Office.

Monument to the Rev. John Wesley.—The London papers, received by the last steamer, mention that a monument to the memory of the Rev. John Wesley is to be erected in his native town, Epworth, in Lincolnshire.

Destruction by Lightning.—Two negroes, a young woman and boy, 5 mules and a horse, all the property of Mrs. M. E. Brinkley, at Brinkley's depot, N. C., were killed by lightning on the evening of the 5th inst. They had all taken shelter from a rain, in a carriagehouse, and the fluid descended through the roof. They were piled together in great confusion. There were many other persons, mules and horses present, when it occurred.

Salisbury Watchman.

Exciting News from Kansas.

We take the following from the Lecompte (Kansas) Union of the the 31st of May.

Osawatomie Massacre—Five Men Brutally Murdered in cold blood—Authentic Information.

On Monday, the 26th, Judge George Wilson and Thomas Totton, of Shermanville, Anderson County, Kansas Territory, bore dispatches to Governor Shannon, reporting five of the most diabolical murders upon the record of crime. We state the circumstance as told us by the gentlemen themselves.

On Saturday, May the 24th, between the hours of one and two o'clock at night, some twenty-one or two men, armed with Sharp's rifles and sabres, called at Mr. Doyles house, in the vicinity of Shermanville and Osawatomie, and inquired for Mr. Doyle. His eldest son, a young man of about twenty years, came out of the house and inquired what they desired? The reply was they wanted him and his father. The father immediately got out of bed and went to the door in company with a younger son, a mere boy, and made the same inquiry his son did. The party immediately rushed upon them and closed the door, shutting them outside of the house, and one man dressed in full uniform stepped forward and laying his hand upon the shoulder of Mr. Doyle, said he was his friend; that he arrested him in the name of the "Northern army."

They then dragged all of them to a ravine near by, and cut their ears and noses off.—The father saw their object was to kill them, and appealed to them to save the lives of his two sons; that, as for him, he was old and could not live much longer; but, for Heaven's sake, spare the lives of his sons that they might support their old mother and little sister. They heeded not his appeals, but fell upon these defenseless men and cut them to pieces with their sabres. One of these devils, after running a saber through the father, cut his head nearly off with the same weapon.—After they had finished their butcherings in the ravine, they returned to the house and attempted to burn it down. Mrs. D., the wife and mother of the three murdered men, appealed to them to save her house and little girl; that they had murdered her husband and two sons, and for the sake of mercy to save her the life of her little girl and a shelter to cover their heads. They finally desisted, and went off shouting. They then proceeded up to a Mr. Allen Wilkerson's, not far distant, and asked him to come out doors, he refused, and they immediately broke open the door, pulled him out of bed, and carried him a short distance from the house and butchered him as they had poor Doyle and his two sons. They then proceeded a short distance further to the house of a German, well known in Kansas as "Dutch Henrie," and is a very strong Pro-slavery man. They called for him but he was not at home. His brother, Wm. Sherman, was in the house at the time and was interrogated as follows: "How long have you been in the Territory?" "Only a few days." "Are you a Pro slavery man?" "No." "Are you a Free-State man?" "No." "Do you belong to the Northern Army?"—"N." "Then d—n you, you are our prisoner," and they seized him and carried him off.—The next morning he was found by some neighbors in the bushes dead, with his head horribly mutillated. These are the facts as stated by the bearer of dispatches to Governor Shannon, and, without a doubt, are strictly true. If this wholesale midnight butchery has a parallel in the annals of this or any other country claiming a place among civilized nations, we should like to be shown the page of its record.

News from California, Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

New Orleans, June 11.

The steamship Daniel Webster has arrived at this port, with San Francisco dates to the 25th of May, and San Juan dates to the 6th inst.

Great excitement existed in San Francisco, in consequence of a man named Casey having shot James King, editor of the Bulletin, in the street. Casey was immediately arrested and confined in jail. The shooting of King occurred on the 14th ult., and on the 16th he died.

On the announcement of his death, the feelings of the community became aroused to the highest pitch. The old Vigilance Committee called a meeting, and placards of an inflammatory nature were posted, calling on the citizens to take the law into their hands; and on the 18th three thousand citizens, completely organized into divisions and companies, armed with muskets, marched by three streets from the committee rooms and took possession of the jail. From thence they took Casey, together with the gambler Cora, the murderer of Gen. Richardson, and carried them to the committee rooms, where they remained strongly guarded on the sailing of the steamer. It was supposed that they would be hung.

The committee is fully organized throughout the State. It is said they have raised seventy five thousand dollars to carry out their measures, and that they intend to drive out all the gamblers from the State.

The whole city was draped in mourning for the death of King, who was most highly esteemed. Casey was formerly an inmate of Sing Sing prison, and it was a statement to that effect in the Bulletin that caused the difficulty.

The committee were well supplied with arms and ammunition, and their proceedings were characterized by the most perfect order and propriety.

The George Law, from Aspinwall, for New York, has nearly two millions of dollars in treasure on freight.

From Nicaragua, we learn that Gen. Walker had removed his headquarters to Leon.—There was some sickness among the troops.

It was rumored that a revolution had broken out at Costa Rica during Mora's absence. It is said to be headed by an influential family named Castro.

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, June 26, 1856.

Democratic Republican Ticket.

For President:

JAS. BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For Vice President:

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS

For President and Vice President.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:

1st Dist., W. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
4th " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th " JOHN M. CLEMENT, of Davie,
7th " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR GOVERNOR,

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON.

FOR STATE SENATOR:

DAVID COLEMAN.

FOR HOUSE OF COMMONS:

MARCUS ERWIN.

FOR SHERIFF:

G. W. HAMPTON.

The Folly and Intollerance of Know Nothingism.

We had intended to notice last week the malicious and unjust attack of the Asheville Spectator upon the Anti Know Nothing Convention which assembled in this town on the 7th instant, but want of space compelled us to defer it to the present time.

Have the freemen of Buncombe county a right to assemble, and in a peaceable and lawful manner, express their political opinions? We think they have, but from the vindictive abuse heaped upon them for doing so, there is evidently a wrong somewhere. Either they have no such right, or the Spectator is arrogating to itself a degree of supercillious and domineering intollerance which illy becomes it, and which will be properly resented by freemen.

The Spectator styles the body of freemen assembled on that occasion, "The conglomerate Sag Nicht Convention," "The Conventicle of Anti Americans," &c. Epithets as devoid of sense and truth as they are characteristic of Know Nothing respect for the masses of the people to whom they are applied.

Dr. Hilliard receives a large share of abuse, for attending the Convention. The nominal reason for which is, that he happens to be the Post Master at this place, and it is hypocritically pretended that an office holder ought not to participate in a political meeting. How wonderfully righteous Know Nothingism has become within a very short time! As our citizens very well know, it was not thought to be wrong for a postmaster to engage in politics during the twenty years that the post office at this place was in the hands of Whigs. Circumstances alter cases. That which is very proper in a Whig or Know Nothing post master, is very improper in a Democratic post master! We have only to recall to mind the scenes of last summer—the riding, the electioneering, the speech making, the plotting, by day and by night—of a large majority of the sworn officers of the county, to be thoroughly convinced of the hollow hypocrisy of Know Nothingism, when it pretends to believe that public officers ought to stand aloof from political contests.

The next gentleman put upon this Know Nothing Inquisitorial rack, is Col. Samuel W. Davidson, who was called upon to preside over the Convention. He is also bitterly assailed, and is spoken of as a "*rank old Federalist.*" What right had Col. Davidson to preside over a meeting of his fellow-citizens? True, he is a man of seventy-five years, and was a citizen of Buncombe before the Editor of the Spectator was born, but what of that? It was a great piece of impudence in him to come right into Asheville, in broad day light, and declare his opposition to Know Nothingism, and for doing so, he is a "*rank old Federalist!*" O shame, where is thy blush! Col. Davidson is a man of irreproachable character, a public spirited and patriotic citizen, and has time and again been honored with important trusts by his fellow-citizens. He has been from its formation, a member of the Whig party, but refused to abandon his principles and swear allegiance to the will of a squad of irresponsible political demagogues. For this offence, neither his age, his position, his usefulness, nor his life long devotion to the Whig party, could shield him from this ungenerous assault, and accordingly when nothing else could be said against him, he is denounced as a "*rank old Federalist.*" The charge is untrue, as well as ungenerous. We are assured by those who have known Col. Davidson for half a century, that there is not a syllable of truth about it.

The Spectator next attempts to create the impression that Dr. Neilson was the choice of a majority of the Delegates, but the town Delegates cheated him out of the nomination. Now we have a plain question or two to propound to the Spectator, and dare it to answer them without any evasion. Was not the Editor of the Spectator in the Convention, and did he not see and hear all that took place? Did he not hear Dr. Neilson state to the Convention, when his name was put in nomination, that he could not possibly accept the nomination if it were tendered him? He is obliged to answer the latter question, at least, in the affirmative, as we believe; and we submit to the candid reader if the Spectator has not attempted to make an impression not warranted by the facts. Has it not attempted to deceive its readers, by making them believe that Dr. Neilson was wronged out of the nomination, when he must have heard the Doctor inform the Convention that he could not run, if nominated?

But the Spectator would have it believed that the town Delegates controlled the Convention. Here are the *facts:* There were *eighty* regularly appointed Delegates, of which number but *three* were from this town. But, it says again, the invitation to all Anti-Know-Nothings present to partieipate in the deliberations of the Convention, gave the preponderance to the town, and secured Mr. Erwin's nomination. Let us look a little further, and see how much weight there is in this dodge. On the ballot for a candidate for the Commons, Mr. Erwin received eighty-five votes, and scattering about fifteen—making the total number cast about one hundred. Did he not, therefore, receive a majority of all the votes, from the country as well as the town? Not more than twenty outsiders accepted the invitation to participate in the Convention—at least not more than one hundred votes were cast, and there were eighty Delegates.

No man in the county will give Mr. Erwin a warmer support than Dr. Neilson, and if the Spectator thought to weaken the strong influence of the Doctor by its course, it has shot wide of the mark, and mistaken the character of the man.

It says there, are members of our party who will not support the ticket. *We don't believe it.* We have been told, however, of several very prominent Know Nothings who say *they* will support it.

The characteristic flings at Mr. Erwin will be understood by the people. The Know-Nothings dread Mark Erwin, and would rather any other man in the county had received the nomination. Well may they dread him.

From the reckless desperation manifested by the leaders of the K. N. party, they evidently see the handwriting on the wall which seals their doom. They have been weighed and found wanting, and no amount of swaggering and blustering can avert the just sentence which will be rendered on the 7th of August. And when just judgment comes, as come it will, all the people will say, Amen!

☞We understand Mr. Candler, the Know Nothing candidate for the Commons, made a speech at Flat Creek last Saturday, in the course of which he took occasion to say some hard things about us. He was asked if he denied the *truth* of any of our statements. He dared not say that he did. Then if we told only the *truth*, what is he abusing us for?

Hard Run!

It is said that there was a secret caucus held at this place, before the assembling of the late Democratic County Convention, from which the country delegates were excluded. So far as we know and believe, there is not one word of truth in the assertion.—The party must be hard up for ammunition which resorts to such trickery to get up a prejudice between town and country.

A Good Move.

We are gratified at being able to state, that after much and long effort, Mr. Clingman has succeeded in getting a two horse mail coach line established between this place and Murphy, in Cherokee county. The line goes into operation on the first day of July. Mr. John B. Leatherwood is the contractor.

☞Senator Trumbull proposes to restore peace in Kansas by annexing it to Nebraska.

☞The next Convention for nominating President is to be held in Charleston, S. C.

Mr. Buchanan's Acceptance.

Mr. Buchanan's letter accepting the Democratic nomination, expresses the hope that he will be able to allay domestic strife and maintain peace with foreign powers. He endorses the platform in all its parts, declines a re-election and will refuse to answer any questions during the canvass. He thinks the slavery agitation is rapidly approaching its end. He promises to maintain the national honor at all hazards. We will publish his letter next week.

A Sensible Step.

Preliminary steps have been taken for the formation of a Southern Commercial Association, for the purpose of discriminating in the bestowal of business patronage between the friends and enemies of the South. An agency is to be established in New York in season for the Fall trade.

Black Republican Nominations.

The Black Republican Convention has nominated Col. John C. Fremont, of California, for President, and Hon. W. L. Dawson, of New Jersey, for Vice President. The Anti Fillmore Whig Convention has concurred in the nomination of Fremont, but prefers Johnston for Vice President.

Large Dividends.

☞The Bank of the State of North Carolina has declared a dividend of 5 1-4 per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, (of which the 1-4 goes to the State for tax,) and a further dividend of 5 per cent. out of the accumulated surplus profits of former years.

The Merchant's Bank of Newbern has declared a dividend of 5 per cent.

The Bank of Wilmington has declared a dividend "at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum on each several payment of stock from the date of same."

Methodism in Kansas.—The general conference has established a Kansas conference, embracing Kansas and Nebraska, and all that part of Utah and New Mexico lying east of the Rocky mountains.

☞At the ratification meeting in Washington city, on Saturday night last, the Hon. S. A. Douglas spoke of the brilliant prospect before the Democracy, and in conclusion paid a glowing tribute to the administration of Franklin Pierce. When the history of these times should be written it would be seen that there never had been a chief Magistrate who had stood with more religious fidelity by the Constitution of his country than has the present Chief Magistrate. [Great applause.] The proudest honor which his successor could desire to have paid to him would be to say that he had been as faithful to the Constitution and the Union as had been Franklin Pierce. [Renewed cheering]. Mr. D. said that he felt it a duty and a privilege to have the opportunity of saying, under circumstances when there was no danger of misapprehension what every Democrat had in his heart to say, that the country owed an immense, undying obligation to this administration, for the fidelity with which the Constitution has been upheld and guarded.

☞The editors of the Nashville Daily *Union and American*, say they know of but two States in the Union where the Know Nothings have succeeded in getting an electoral ticket—Kentucky and Ohio. In Tennessee, Ex-Governor Neill S. Brown and John Netherland are understood to have refused the nomination when the Convention met. A. M. Looney, of Maury, was nominated and declined before the Convention adjourned. Judge Brien, who was placed upon the ticket, found it incompatible with his private affairs, some weeks since, to serve. Now Col. Nelson refuses.

In Virginia, the electors are likewise inclined to abandon the waning fortunes of the Fillmore Know Nothing "pledge of honor" Order.

Supreme Court.

The following gentlemen have been admitted by the Supreme Court to the practice of the law in the Superior Courts of this State:

Andrew S. Kemp, of Bladen.
Thomas McG. Smith, Caswell.
John W. Moore, Hertford.
John H. Boyd, Rockingham.
Vine A. Allen, Craven.
Pulaski Cowper, Hertford.
Cicero Berry, Orange.

And the following in the County Courts:

Alexander Justice, Craven.
Henri Herrisse, Orange.
William Badham, Chowan.
N. A. Taylor, Wake.
John D. Shaw, Richmond.
Joseph A. Engelhard, Wake.
Daniel McDougald, Harnett.
John B. Gillam, Bertie.
William A. Cheek, Warren.
David Schenck, Lincoln.
Delano Husted, Wake.
C. W. Grandy, Jr., Pasquotank.
W. H. Bagley, do
John B. Woodfin, Yancey.

Shipwreck and loss of Life.

Halifax, June 15.

The ship Pallas, from Cork for Quebec, with 120 passengers, was stranded on St. Paul's Island, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. The terrified passengers overloaded the boats, which sunk, drowning 72 of the unfortunates.

House of Representatives,
May 12, 1856.

Dear Sir: Some time since I received a letter from Prof. E. Mitchell, at Chapel Hill, in which he stated that he had it in contemplation to publish, probably in one of the Asheville papers, a communication on the subject of the Black Mountain. His object would be to show that he had formerly measured the same point of the Black that I visited last Autumn. From the description given by Prof. Mitchell himself of his several visits to the Black, and the localities ascended by him, I am satisfied that he never was on the particular point measured by me.—Having in my possession not only his published descriptions, but also some in manuscript, in which he has minutely described the several points measured by him, I shall easily be able to make it appear that no one of the peaks heretofore described by him is the same with the one ascended by me. It is not necessary for me at this time to explain how he has fallen into error, as I am not sure that he intends to make the publication in question. But should he do so, it will not be difficult for me with the materials he has furnished himself to show that he is mistaken altogether as to the localities referred to. My object in addressing this note to you at the present time is simply to request that I may be at once informed of the fact should he publish any matter on the subject.

Very respectfully, &c.,
T. L. CLINGMAN.

Rev. T. W. Atkin.

A Negro better than a White Man.

A New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, says:

Last Sunday the Rev. Mr. Beecher, after sermon, brought up a good-looking mulatto girl in his pulpit and made a speech over her, in which he got the women all crying, and so magnetized the men as to get his hand in their pockets. He told a pitiful story about the girl being sold into "slavery" and her becoming the victim of the lust of some Haley, and all such horrible stories, and said he must have the cash on the spot. The men, under the impulse of the moment, emptied their purses on the contribution plates, and "Sarah" was bought out of "slavery" to have her virtue put to the test by being *free* to do as she pleases. But is it not a strange and indeed a pitiful sight to see a whole congregation of white people dissolved into tears over such stories. The women present, who were so much excited over the possible fate of this mulatto girl—an evidence herself of sin and beastliness of the lowest description—think nothing of the *positive* fate of twenty thousand of their own sisters—their flesh and blood—who, within the sound of the bell of Plymouth Church, are every ten years going down to the graves of sin, pollution and rottenness. When, in the name of Heaven, will the interests of the white race again become as important as those of the black? A white person has to *exert* himself tremendously nowa-days to be as good as a "nigger."

☞The New York Express says: When the practice of inhalation for the treatment of consumption was first established here, by Dr. Robert Hunter, of this city, and its success and availability strongly advocated in the leading journals, the assertion was made by Dr. Hunter that "if every case of consumption in this city were placed under judicious treatment by inhalation, within two years the mortality from this disease would be diminished one half."

The opponents of the new principle of local application of vapor for the cure of disease of the lungs, appealed accordingly to the bills of mortality, predicting the most discouraging consequences from the wide prevalence which the new system had suddenly gained. After a careful examination of facts in connection with the system, we ventured to give our voice, with others, in favor of its fair trial. We are, accordingly, rejoiced to see the repeated assurances of every good result to the afflicted, from what appears to be the broadest basis of judging in the premises, of the results.

Dr. Hunter, in answering the reappeal to the bills of mortality, regularly published in his journal, the Medical Specialist, points out a further decrease in the deaths from consumption in New York, reaching now to the extent of thirty one per cent decrease for a comparison of the three months just past, with the corresponding quarters of the previous years. For three months ending March, 1854, the number of deaths from this disease are given as 843, for March 1855, the number was 766, and for March 1856, the number is 580, a decrease of two hundred and sixty-three, or more than one third.

For the News.

Correct the Falsehood.

Mr. Editor: I understand it is reported in various parts of the county, that I will not support the nominees of the late Anti-Know-Nothing County Convention. I wish to say, for the information of my friends, and in justice to myself, that I was a Delegate to that Convention, approve of the nominations, and intend to support them with a hearty good will.

W. D. JONES.

June 26, 1856.

For the News.

Mr. Editor:—I want to say through your paper, that I am no longer a member of the Know Nothing party.

JOSEPH YARBERRY.

Buncombe, June 21, 1856.

Destructive Fire.

New Orleans, June 11.

A fire at Algiers on Monday night destroyed five small steamboats, involving a loss of $50,000.

Mr. Gilmer against the South.

We stated recently that Mr. Gilmer had declared that if he had been in Congress he would have voted *against* the Kansas Nebraska bill; and we now ask attention to the following from the Asheville News:

"Let it be Remembered.—Gov. Bragg put the question to Mr. Gilmer at Rutherfordton, directly, "Had you been a member of the last Congress would you have voted against the Kansas Nebraska Bill?" Mr. Gilmer replied "*I would.*"

We hope the freemen of North Carolina will ponder this matter well. Can they vote for a man for Governor who unblushingly avows that if he had been in Congress he would, on this question of vital importance to the South, have voted against his section and with the Abolitionists of the North? Never! Never! will be the indignant response of the freemen of North Carolina, from Cherokee to Currituck."

In this opinion Mr. Gilmer differs with Mr. Badger, with Mr. Kerr, with all the Southern Senators in Congress at the time the bill passed but two, and with all the Southern representatives but five. He *agrees* with all the Whigs in Congress from the free States when the bill passed, for not one of them voted for it; and he *agrees* also with Sumner, Seward, Trumbull, and other abolitionists of the North. On the 9th instant, in the Senate, Mr. Trumbull said:

"I think the occasion of all the mischief in Kansas has been the passage of the Kansas Nebraska act, repealing the Missouri compromise. I would be glad to restore things to their former position, and pursue a different course."

The New York Evening Post, one of the most depraved and infamous of abolition papers, says:

"But for the passing of the Nebraska bill, we might have been spared these exhibitions of the morality of slavery, for there would have been nothing to be gained by them.—They are now part of the machinery by which the reign of slavery is to be extended over the region which that bill wrested from freedom. But for the enactment of that law, the struggles which are now making might have been postponed for years, and the peace between the North and the South, which is now so attrociously broken, with the melancholy promise of yet more violent conflicts, would have remained, for the present at least, unviolated. Yet the test of party orthodoxy at the Cincinnati Convention is to be the approval of the measure which has caused all this discord and all these outrages. Nobody contends that they could have happened if the Nebraska bill had been defeated. Yet we have Mr. Buchanan qualifying himself for a nomination at Cincinnati by declaring that he thinks the Nebraska bill a fair and just settlement of the slavery question, a finality. Settlement! It stirs up the agitation from its lowest depths. Finality! it is the beginning of a strife between the free and the slave States, to which all the quarrels that have hitherto arisen are but the dalliance of lovers."

The Philadelphia Sun, an abolition K. N. paper, says:

"The Free State men have suffered long and endured much, and if they shall be goaded on and thoroughly aroused to retaliatory measures, the conflict will be fierce, sanguinary and dreadful. They have already seen twelve or fifteen of their number, struck down by the violence of assassins, and they feel that their own lives are in jeopardy every hour.—They have appealed to President Pierce for protection, but he has virtually sided with their assailants. They begged the interposition of Gov. Shanon, but he loved his daily potations and the smiles of the slaveocrats more than truth, decency and justice. The notorious Atchison has done much to stimulate the bad passions of the invaders of Kansas, and in fact was present at the sacking of Lawrence, and made a speech to the mob. Subsequently he said to a traveller whom he met, "We are doing these things under the forms of law, but there is d—d little law about it."

It is not possible that these diabolical atrocites can continue without embroiling the entire country. Calm, conservative, moderate men are fast taking their stand with an invincible purpose to resist with force the aggressions upon Kansas and to redress her wrongs. This greatly enlarges the field of conflict, and what the end will be no one save the Ruler of Nations can foresee. We are standing on a fearful percipice, and it is worse than folly to shut our eyes against the impending danger. And why all this turmoil, and the prevalence of fierce conflicting passions! Every intelligent man instantly answers the question. *Every man knows that the wicked repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the fell purpose to extend the area of Slavery, lie at the foundation of these troubles.* A weak, unscrupulous, vascillating President has fanned the flame which is ready to burst forth on every side with destructive energy. The recent atrocity in the murderous assault upon Senator Sumner has capped the climax, and exasperated the public mind to the highest point."

At a late meeting of the Know Nothing Council of the State of New Jersey, the nomination of Mr. Fillmore was endorsed, and it was unanimously resolved—

"That the repeal of this wise act of statesmanship, [the Missouri line,] by the present administration, was an outrage upon good faith, and *infamous* because it unsettled the peace and quiet of the country, and plunged it into a condition of excitement dangerous to the Union, for the base motive of the political aggrandizement of its originators."

Mr. Sumner characterizes the Kansas Nebraska act as a "crime" against humanity and before God; and such is in substance the language used with reference to it by the black Republicans and the great body of Mr. Gilmer's brother Know Nothings in the free States. *Is this fit company for a Southern man to be in?* Is not Mr. Gilmer, by such a course, strengthening the hands of our enemies? "It is unfortunate," says Mr. Gilmer, "and if I had been in Congress I would have voted against it,"—"it is *infamous*,' says the Know Nothings of New Jersey,—"it is a great *crime*," says Senator Sumner,—"I think it the occasion of all the mischief in Kansas," says Senator Trumbull, "and I would be glad to see the restriction on slavery restored,"—"it was an *atrocious* act," says the New York Evening Post and the hundreds of abolition papers in New England.

We understand furthermore, that Mr. Gilmer says he would like to see the whole country return to the position occupied on this question in 1850—that is, he would be content to purchase peace at the hands of the abolitionists by re establishing the Missouri restriction. That is just what they want, for, says Mr. Trumbull, "I would be glad to restore things to their former position." Mr. Trumbull is a blackhearted abolitionist. He was elected to the Senate by the Know Nothings of Illinois, over Gen. Shields who was sound on the slavery question—their objection to the latter being that he was born in a foreign land, and shed his blood like water in the war with Mexico, which Mr. Gilmer, Mr. Corwin and others of the same stamp declared unconstitutional, unrighteous, and unjust. *Is this fit company for a Southern man to be in?*

But suppose the Missouri restriction could be re-established, let us see how it would operate—let us see if it would restore peace. The line, be it remembered, has been lifted, and the people of all the Territories are now at liberty to have African slavery or not as they may choose. Run the line again, and would the abolitionists be satisfied? The restriction would prohibit slavery north of 36 degrees 30 minutes, but it would not establish it south of that line. The freesoilers and abolitionists would vote to re-establish the line, *as so much gained for their cause;* and the great body, if not all of the Southern members would vote against it. It would, in itself, be an act of aggression on the rights of the South. Would the abolitionists be *content* with this? Never,—and we appeal, not merely to their present conduct, but to history to prove it.—The commencement of all these strifes and anxieties on this question, was the attempt of the North, eight years ago, to force the Wilmot Proviso on the people of the Territories of New Mexico and California, in palpable disregard of the Missouri line. They would not be bound by the line—they wanted all the common Territories, south as well as north of it. Every Whig member of Congress from the free States—the party with which Mr. Gilmer then acted—voted for the Wilmot Proviso and against the extension of the Missouri line. As Mr. Badger has shown in his Kansas Nebraska speech, the South insisted on this line—nay, almost "begged" for it; and the only free State aid she got in that day of trial, was from Democrats. Mr. Buchanan, Judge Douglas, and other gallant spirits were with us; but the proposition to extend the Missouri line to the Pacific failed, and it failed for want of support from Mr. Gilmer's Northern friends. These are facts, which we challenge Mr. Gilmer and his friends in this State to attempt to meet.

But Mr. Gilmer is true to the K. N. platform, and true to Mr. Fillmore in thus denouncing the repeal of this restriction; yet if Mr. Gilmer, if he had been in Congress would have voted against the Kansas Nebraska act, what would Mr. Fillmore not have done if he had been there also?

Gov. Bragg, it is scarcely necessary to say, is in favor of the right of the people of North Carolina to go with their slave property to any of the common Territories; and the national Democratic party, to which he belongs, has recently in Convention in Cincinnati, enthusiastically and unanimously sanctioned this great right. Mr. Gilmer preferred perpetual interference by Congress with slavery in the Territories; Gov. Bragg is in favor of the Kansas Nebraska act, which leaves the question to be decided by the people of the Territories when they come to form State Constitutions, and which removes forever from the halls of Congress this disturbing element in our national affairs. Mr. Gilmer has consented, in order to carry out the injunctions and declarations of his party, to take a stand which throws him apparently against the vital interests and dearest rights of his own section.—Gov. Bragg occupies, in common with the people generally of the South, the opposite position, and in so doing is true both to the federal constitution and to his own section of the Union. Judge ye between them.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Ex communicated.—Rev. M. T. Allen, of the Presbyterian Church, was deposed and excommunicated by the Presbytery of Concord, on the 27th May.

Theatre burnt.—A despatch from Cincinnati says:

"The People's Theatre, and eight adjoining buildings in this city, were burnt this evening. The loss is heavy. Nothing was saved from the theatre."

From Kansas.

St. Louis, June 20.

Affairs in Kansas have a milder aspect.—Rumors of violence are seldom heard. The armed bodies are either disbanded or skulking in remote parts.

The Markets.

Charleston, June 20.

Sales of cotton to-day 450 bales. The maket is quiet, and rather in favor of buyers.

New York, June 19.—Flour has declined. Ohio $5,85. Corn declined to 54 cents.

New York, June 20.—Cotton dull, with sales of 500 bales. Wheat drooping.—Spirits advanced—38 cents. Rosin declined. $1,60. Rice firm. Freights heavy.

☞The nominations of the Democratic National Convention have produced a feeling of confidence and exultation throughout the country, on the part of the democracy, that we have never seen excelled in any former presidential campaign. The Atlanta (Georgia) Intelligencer says:

"The certain triumph of the democratic party in the coming contest precludes, however, all gloomy forebodings. The unanimity and enthusiasm displayed by the convention, truly, we believe, indicates the spirit which pervades the people. In 1856 we predict for the democracy a triumph not excelled by that of 1852, and a long career of peace and prosperity for our country."

Rail Road Instalment.

IT is ordered by the President & Directors of the Greenville and French Broad Rail Road Company, that an Instalment of one per cent. on the Capital Stock of said Company, in addition to the one fourth of one per cent. heretofore ordered, be paid to the Treasurer, on or before the 25th of July next.

JOSHUA ROBERTS, Treasurer.

June 26, 1856. 5t

[From the Greenville (S. C.) Patriot.]

Horrible Murder.

Messrs. Editors—The most horrible murder it has ever been my misfortune to know, has lately been perpetrated in a fastness of the Blue Ridge, in this State, and between this and Franklin. The base perpetrator is unknown; but it is to be hoped he will be discovered. The facts are as follows:

Myself and two friends were crossing the mountains, on our return home from a trip, on the 6th inst. When near the summit of the mountain, and as we were crosing a small branch, running from a deep and dark ravine, we discovered some signs of smell, which was further confirmed by a bird of prey. We halted and went up the ravine a short distance, when we came upon the body of the *murdered man*, slightly covered with a few leaves, and surrounded with swarms of flies. The face was marked by intelligent features and fine teeth. The hair was light—a little inclined to darkness and greyness. A small pair of half whiskers completed the facial appearance, the eyes being decayed, but looked grey. The length was near six feet. The forehead was expansive and broad. The wounds were one under the left breast, evidently with an ounce ball, and one in the belly, with a knife. There were bruises about the *head* and *body*, but not of much force.—Upon the corpse was a cotton shirt, with linen bosom and no collar or cravat. Near the corner of the bosom was, in indistinct letters, the name *Ramsay*. The corpse had no coat but a thin sack, and in one pocket was a red spectacle case with the name *Clark & Co., Augusta Geo.*, on it. A pair of lightly red cassimere pants covered the extremities, much torn and worn. In one pocket was found a small piece of paper, having on it the names of *John, Robert* and *David*. Nothing else was found on the person of the murdered man; but in looking around we found a *silver lancet case*, and an old lancet in it, which has induced us to think the man a *doctor*. No trace of any other garments were found, no horse, buggy, or other travelling apparel.—The impression of a horse's foot was found going up a trail in the gorge of the mountain. The shoes were off, and no socks were on.

The man was certainly killed by some outlaw or robber, and left there to be eaten by buzzards and worms. The sight was horrible to behold, and may we never see the like again. The body we took and buried beside the mountain road, after seeing the neighbors; and near the spot where we found it, lies the last of the unfortunate man, whoever he was, with a small stone to mark it, with the letter "R" roughly carved on it. The grave can be found near the top of the spur of the Blue Ridge, named Nantihala, on the Franklin side. The belief here is, that he was a Georgian, as a man suiting the description (except the name) passed along about that time.

We have been thus particular in describing the corpse, &c., that it might give some clue to the discovery of the real person murdered.

We hope you will circulate it as extensively and as soon as possible, that the facts may be known, and the culprit ferreted out.

The articles may be had by applying to us at our home in Center County, Tenn.

JAS. JAMIESON.

Cherokee Co., N. C., June 9, 1856.

DIED,

May 24th, 1856, at 9 o'clock in the evening, SARAH EMILY, youngest daughter of William and Emily Foulds, (from England,) after an affliction of 26 hours. Aged 2 years, and 1 month. The obsequies were performed the day following, with deep solemnity, by Rev. Dr. Howell.

Also—WM. JAMES THOMPSON, son of W. and E. Foulds, (from England,) on the 30th of May, 1856; aged 11 years and 2 months. This dear boy, after crossing the great Atlantic, and touching seven of the States of this nation, turned away from the society and friendship of his parents, into more serene and inviting regions. On last sabbath his mortal remains were committed to the silent grave, in the presence of a very large concourse of people, to whom was preached a deeply sympathetic and poweful sermon, by Rev. Dr. Howell. This day will be remembered for many years to come. WILLIAM was an attentive reader of the Bible, and always took pleasure in assisting his parents in the family altar exercises, night and morning. Just six weeks before his departure, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the presence of Rev. W. F. Parker. This two-fold bereavement has come upon the surviving parents quite unexpectedly; the sacred soil of America, now holds within its embrace, four members from this English family. Job said, and may the Eternal God give us grace to say the same: "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord." They are taken from the "Evil to come." *Com.*

At his residence on Big Ivy, in this county, on the 20th instant, MR. WILLIAM ANDERSON, in the 69th year of his age. He left a wife and many relatives to lament his departure. Mr. Anderson was a good citizen, a member of the Methodist Church, and died in the triumphs of a living faith. *Com.*

☞ We are authorized to announce CAPT. J. J. GREER as a candidate for Sheriff of Henderson county, at the next election. Having served the people of Henderson for five years as a collecting Officer, he takes pleasure in referring to the County Officers for the manner in which he discharged his duties.

GOOD THINGS,
And Plenty of Them!

THE subscriber has, at his Grocery Store, in the south end of Asheville, a great many things calculated to promote the comfort of his fellow-citizens, and which are offered for sale at low prices.

Among the desirable things on hand, he has Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Crackers, Soda, Soda Biscuit, Cakes, Cheese, Sardines, Fish, Pickles of excellent quality and in great variety, Preserved Pears, Peaches, Apricotts, and Prunes; Candies, Raisins, Almonds, English Walnuts, Pecans, and Nuts of every kind; Segars, Snuff, Tobacco, Blacking, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Domestics, Fire Crackers, Lucifer Matches, and a hundred other notions, too tedious to be enumerated.

He is also anxious to close up his outstanding business, and earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, either by note or account, to call and settle up, before the 15th of July, as money he must have, to meet his own engagements.

T. C. WINGATE.

June 20, 1856.

Important

FACTS

Which Interest

EVERY PERSON

In Western

N. CAROLINA!

WE are now daily receiving our stock of

SUMMER GOODS,

One among the largest assortments ever offered in

THIS MARKET.

We can say now that we have the best stock of

Boots, Shoes, Bootees, and Children's Shoes,

Ever offered in Asheville. Just call, and we will convince you of the fact. They were bought to be sold, and sold they shall be, if low prices possess any virtue.

Below you will please read carefully, and when you visit one among the greatest of places—we mean Asheville—for health, climate, &c., in the world, just call and see what they have to sell at the "Cheap Cash Store."

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Asheville and Shufordsville, June, 1856.

WHO is it in the town of Asheville that has the largest stock of

Summer Goods,

Berages, Shallies, Muslins and Prints, from 6 1-4 cents to the finest grades?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO is it that has a handsome stock of

Ginghams,

of every variety and color; and what is more interesting, at prices from 10 cents per yard to 37½?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO has the latest styles of Men's and Boys' SUMMER HATS?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

IS it generally known that BLAIR & CO. has a large lot of Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, lower than they have been sold in this market lately? It's a fact.

DO you know who has a complete assortment of all kinds of domestic Goods, such as Bed Tickings, Ginghams, Apron Checks, &c? The answer is plain; they can be found at the store of BLAIR & CO.

DID you ask where you can find a splendid lot of

HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, MUSLIN COLLARS, SWISS & JACONET EDGEINGS, INSERTINGS, GLOVES, LACES, BOBINETTS, &c.?

All such handsome things can be found at the store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Leather.

CONSTANTLY on hand, of our own manufacture.

BLAIR & CO.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Carolina Indigo,

AND every thing else in the grocery line, can be had of

BLAIR & CO.

JUST now arriving, **100 SACKS of LIVERPOOL**

SALT,

Fresh from the ship.

Going off very low for cash.

BLAIR & CO.

DO you want anything that is really and truly

PRETTY?

Anything that is undoubtedly

CHEAP?

Anything unquestionably

FINE?

Anything

SUBSTANTIAL?

In short, do you want the cheapest and best Goods ever offered to the people of Western Carolina? If you do, call at the Cheap Cash Store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Country Produce.

WE buy almost every kind of country produce.

BLAIR & CO.

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of excellent CLOVER SEED, just received, and for sale, at $12 per bushel, cash.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Proposals for Naval Supplies.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Bureau of Const'n, Equip't, and Repair,

June 2, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish Naval Supplies for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on the 8th day of July next. These proposals must be endorsed "*Proposals for Naval Supplies, Bureau of Construction, &c.,*" that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective navy yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for such bids. The commandant and navy agent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for them.

Offers must be made for the whole of a class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

All articles must be of the very best quality, conformable to sample, size, &c; to be delivered in good order and in suitable vessels and packages, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the yards for samples, and a particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the forms of which are herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It is stipulated in the contract that, if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned of the quality and at the time and places provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States as liquidated damages a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract prices therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered or retained from time to time as they accrue from the said parties of the first part or either of them.

Classes Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8—to be delivered one fourth part on or before the 15th May, one fourth part by the 29th July, one fourth part by the 26th September, and the remainder by the 1st December, 1857,—Classes Nos. 3 and 9—the whole by the 15th May, 1857. The remaining classes to be delivered—one fourth part on or before the 1st September next, one fourth part on or before the 1st December next, one fourth part on or before the 1st April, and the remainder on or before the 30th June, 1857, comprising at each delivery a due proportion of each article. Class 10, and all following if additional quantities of any of the articles named therein are demanded, they are to be furnished on like terms and conditions previous to the expiration of the fiscal year, upon receiving a notice of fifteen days from the bureau, the commandant of the yard, or navy agent.

As the law requires the prepayment of postage, persons desiring the commandant of the yard or the navy agent to send them by mail schedules of such classes as they desire should enclose in their application postage stamps to insure their transmissions, but application to this bureau for such schedules will not require prepayment.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, ———, of ———, State of ———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the respective navy yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of June 2, 1856.

Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at , and the contract, forwarded to the navy agent at , or to , for signature and certificate.

(Date) (Signature.)

The schedule which the bidder encloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ——— of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guaranty that, in case the foregoing bid of ——— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in the case said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors { A. B. C. D.

(Date.)

Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named ——— are known to me as men of property and able to make good their guarantee.

(Signature.)

(Date.)

To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent, and no others.

The following are the classes required at the respective yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 2, white oak plank. No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, white oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 8, yellow pine mast and spar timber. No. 10, white pine. No. 11, ash, cypress, white oak boards. No. 12 black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 13, locust. No. 14, white ash oars and hickory bars. No. 15, white oak staves and heading. No. 16, black spruce. No. 18, lignumvitæ. No. 20, composition and copper nails. No. 21, iron. No. 22, spikes, nails. No. 23, zinc, tin. No. 25, hardware. No. 27, paints, oils, &c. No. 28, flax canvas. No. 29, cotton canvas. No. 30, flax and cotton twine. No. 31, glass, No. 32, leather. No. 33, hose. No. 34, brushes. No. 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, ship chandlery. No. 40, stationery. No. 41, fire-wood.

CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, white oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 7, yellow pine beams. No. 10, white pine. No. 11, ash, cypress, white oak boards. No. 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany, maple. No. 14, white ash oars and hickory bars. No. 16, black spruce. No. 20, composition and copper nails. No. 21, iron. No. 22, spikes, nails. No. 23, lead, zinc, tin. No. 25, hardware. No. 27, paints, oils, &c. No. 28, flax canvas. No. 29, cotton canvas. No. 30, flax and cotton twine. No. 31, glass. No. 32, leather. No. 33, hose. No. 34, brushes. No. 35, bunting and dry goods. No. 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, ship chandlery. No. 40, stationery. No. 41, fire wood.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 2, white oak plank. No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, white oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 7, yellow pine beams. No. 8, yellow pine mast and spar timber. No. 10, white pine. No. 11, ash, cypress, white oak boards. No. 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 13, locust. No. 14, white ash oars and hickory bars. No. 15, white oak staves and heading. No. 16, black spruce. No. 18, lignumvitæ. No. 20, composition and copper nails. No. 21, iron. No. 22, spikes, nails. No. 23, lead, zinc, tin. No. 24, pig iron. No. 25, hardware. No. 27, paints, oils, &c. No. 28, flax canvas. No. 29, cotton canvas. No. 30, flax and cotton twine. No. 31, glass. No. 32, leather. No. 33, hose. No. 34, brushes. No. 35, bunting and dry goods. No. 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, ship chandlery. No. 40, stationery. No. 41, fire wood.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 2, white oak plank. No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 7, yellow pine beams. No. 8, yellow pine mast and spar timber. No. 10, white pine. No. 11, ash, cypress, white oak boards. No. 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 13, locust. No. 14, white ash oars and hickory bars. No. 16, black spruce. No. 18, lignumvitæ. No. 20, composition and copper nails. No. 21, iron. No. 22, spikes, nails. No. 23, lead, zinc, tin. No. 25, hardware. No. 27, paints, oils, &c. No. 28, flax canvas. No. 29, cotton canvas. No. 30, flax and cotton twine. No. 31, glass. No. 32, leather. No. 33, hose. No. 34, brushes. No. 35, bunting and dry goods. No. 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, ship chandlery. No. 40, stationery. No. 41, fire wood.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 10, white pine. No. 11, ash, cypress, white oak boards. No. 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 14, white ash oars and hickory bars. No. 21, iron. No. 22, spikes, nails. No. 23, lead, zinc, tin. No. 24, pig iron. No. 25, hardware. No. 27, paints, oils, &c. No. 31, glass. No. 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, ship chandlery. No. 43, tank and galley iron. No. 44, chain iron. No. 45, ingot copper. No. 46, moulding sand, straw, &c.

GOSPORT, VIRGINIA.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 8, yellow pine mast and spar timber. No. 10, white pine. No. 11, ash, cypress, elm boards. No. 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 13, locust. No. 14, white ash oars and hickory bars. No. 16, black spruce. No. 18, lignumvitæ. No. 20 composition and copper nails. No. 21, iron. No. 22, spikes, nails. No. 23, lead, zinc, tin. No. 25, hardware. No. 27, paints, oils, &c. No. 28, flax canvas. No. 29, cotton canvas. No. 30, flax and cotton twine. No. 31, glass. No. 32, leather. No. 33, hose. No 34, brushes. No. 35, bunting and dry goods. No. 27, pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, ship chandlery. No. 40, stationery.

June 12, 1856.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

I desire to sell my **FARM**, on the waters of Cane Creek, immediately on the Hickory Nut Turnpike Road, containing

300 ACRES.

There is about 40 or 50 acres of BOTTOM LAND, fine creek bottom, in a good state of cultivation; and about 50 or 60 acres of first rate upland under cultivation. Nearly all the ballance is susceptible of cultivation, and is truly No. 1 upland.

On the premises there is a first rate Apple and Peach

ORCHARD,

Plums, cherries, and a great many varieties of both late and early Fruit.

There is also on the place one of the best Sulphur Springs in Western Carolina.

Any one wishing to purchase can call on me on the premises, or on Jesse S. Smith at Asheville. Terms of sale liberal.

MOSES SMITH.

June 12th, 1856.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower**, than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

Bring on Your Wool.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old friends and customers that he is still at the old stand on Reems Creek, prepared as heretofore to card their Wool in superior style.

JOHN S. WEAVER.

May 22, 1856.

4000 Bushels of Corn,

For sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & Co.

"Bonnets of Blue"

STABLES!

THE subscriber is prepared at his Stables to furnish the public with any and every description of riding vehicles, riding horses, &c. He has good

HACKS,

Good horses, and attentive drivers, and will spare no labor or expense to render satisfaction. He will convey passengers to any point with speed and safety.

He will also run a regular Tri-Weekly Four Horse Coach between Asheville and the Warm Springs—leaving Asheville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Warm Springs same day at 6, P. M. Leave the Springs every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8, A. M., arrive at Asheville same day at 6, P. M.

Passengers can register their names and pay the fare at either the Eagle or Smith's Hotel.

Stables near my residence.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

Asheville, June 12, 1856. tf

$400 REWARD.

SOME three years since my negro man,

Amos,

absconded, since which time I have been unable to get hold of him. He is about 5 feet 7 to 10 inches high, about twenty eight years old, nearly white, his face freckled, hair inclined to curl at the bottom of his head, eyes hazle or blue. He is a good HARNESS maker, somewhat dissipated in his habits, can read, write and cypher a little, and is no doubt passing himself for a white man.

Amos was raised by Mr. Lewis Dickey, of Spartanburg District, and his wife belongs to Dr. Bivings of Spartanburg. The last certain information I had of him he was in Kanawha county, Va. I believe he is in Western North Carolina or Western Virginia.

I will give Four Hundred Dollars for his confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again.

W. G. NEEL.

Harrisburg, Abbeville Dist., S. C., June 5, 1856.

Keep it Before the People.

THAT there is just now opening at ASTON'S the largest and best selected stock of pure

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

ever offered to the citizens of Western North Carolina.

He takes pleasure in calling the attention of Physicians and others to his stock, which, having been purchased of the best houses in New York and Philadelphia, are pure, fresh and reliable.

Call and examine for yourselves.

June 5, 1856. tf

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

More Good Things.

A fresh lot of cheese and crackers, lemons and mackerel, just opening at

ASTON'S.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of Gower & David has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All the Stock, debts and other assets of the firm have been sold and transferred to Mr. JOSEPH A. DAVID, who will continue the business at the same Stand, and who is authorized to sign the name of the said firm in closing its affairs. All demands, for or against the same, will be settled by him.

THOMAS C. GOWER,
DAVIS N. GOWER,
JOSEPH A. DAVID.

Greenville, S. C., June 11, 1856.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT near the College, owned by the subscriber. Persons desirous of purchasing will call upon W. W. McPowell, from whom they can learn terms, &c.

J. M. CARLISLE.

HO! ALL YE NAKED!

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS. He prefers working on credit. But rather than be contrary will, on a pinch, take pay down. You who want to look neat and wear a BRAGG coat, are particularly invited to call.

J. W. WILSON.

Asheville, April 17, 1856.—tf

REEMS' CREEK SONS OF TEMPERANCE HIGH SCHOOL.

For Males and Females.

THE next session of the above named Institution will commence on Monday, the 5th May, prox., under the management of J. H. CALFEE, late of the Burnsville High School, of whose qualifications it is needless to speak.

Tuition, in the English Branches, ranges from $5 to $10 per session of five months. In the languages, $12.

Great inducements are offered to young gentlemen and ladies, who desire an education.

The Male Department is on the lower floor, and the Female Department on the upper, and kept entirely separate.

Board, including wood, rooms and candles, can be had, in good families, at $1 25 per week.

Let the friends of the school rally to its support.

By order of the Board of Trustees:

J. S. WEAVER, President.

W. R. BAIRD, Secretary.

Reems' Creek, April 17, 1856. m8

THE LAST WARNING!

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Smith & McDowell, closed some time since. This is a final notice to all persons indebted to the firm that the business MUST and SHALL be wound up. Those who do not settle with us immediately, may, without exception, expect to settle with an Officer.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, March 27, 1856. tf

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm, and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing*. Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Tennessee Clover Seed.

FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, just received, and for sale by

March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

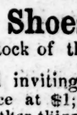
Notice.

100,000 **GOOD PINE SHINgles** wanted, for which we will give notes and accounts; or half cash and half goods. We will pay the highest price, and sell the cheapest goods. Call at once, all ye shingle makers, as we wont take more than the above quantity.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

March 27, 1856. 343 tf

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

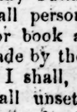


OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

Molasses.



800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

TAKE NOTICE.

Necessity compells me to close up my business, and notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to me, either by note or book account, that settlement must be made by the 15th of July next. After that time I shall, without respect of persons, place all unsettled claims in the hands of an Officer for collection. Attend to this matter, ye who are interested, and save cost.

MY MARKET HOUSE

will be open on the 1st of July, and I will be happy to furnish prompt paying customers with the best the country affords, at usual rates.

THOS. GOODLAKE.

June 12, 1856. tf

PURE BRANDY,

PORT SHERRY and Madeira Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at

june 5, 1856. ASTON'S.

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at

june 5, 1856. ASTON'S.

50,000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes, qualities, prices and manufacturers, just received at

june 5. ASTON'S.

12 Dozen

Webster's Elementary Spelling Book on hand and ready for distribution, at

june 5. ASTON'S.

BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Can be had at this Office.

E. J. ASTON,

DEALER IN

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY, CONFECTIONERY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

Main Street, Asheville, N. C.

TAKES pleasure in informing the citizens of Western North Carolina, that he intends keeping on hand a full assortment of every thing in his line. Being permanently located at the old stand of Dr. Hilliard, and determined to meet the wants of the public, he confidently solicits the patronage of the public, feeling assured that he will be able to render satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage.

Orders and prescriptions for Medicines carefully attended to, at all hours.

Having a general assortment of BOOKS, he solicits an examination by Teachers and the public generally.

Feb. 7, 1856. 335 tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOS. BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate.—Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment of the Const'tution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L R. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina, }
Office of the Secretary of State. }

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856. W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

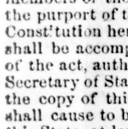
In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great [L. S.] seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 6m

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.



THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business, Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER.

Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

BOOKS, BOOKS.

Green Mountain Boys;
Green Mountain Girls;
Horse Shoe Robinson;
Earth and Man;
Miss Murray's Letters;
Dr. Cumming's Works, (26 volumes;)
Charcoal Sketches;
Pocket Letter Writer;
and many others, too numerous to mention, just received at ASTON'S.

June 5.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, } { P. M. CRAIGMILES,
R. W. PULLIAM, } { A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.

April 3, 1856. tf

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON **DENTIST,**

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

JOHN B. WOODFIN,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

Daguerreian Rooms.

O. M. LEWIS,

HAVING permanently located himself in Asheville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens and public generally.

Rooms over Aston's Drug and Book Store.

March 13,—tf.

M. W. BYTHEWOOD. WM. HENRY SMITH.

BYTHEWOOD & SMITH,

Brokers, Auction & Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Real Estate, Negroes, Cotton, FLOUR, GRAIN,

And all manner of

Produce & Merchandize,

204 Exchange Row, Richardson Street,

COLUMBIA, S. C.,

REFERENCES.

Stenhouse, Allen & Co. } Charleston.
Wittie & Goodwin, }
John A. Crawford, } Columbia, S. C.
Richard Anderson, }
Brawley & Alexander, Chester C. H.
Col. S. N. Stowe, Yorkville, S. C.
Springs & McLeod, Charlotte, N. C.
Michael Brown, Salisbury, N. C.
R. C. Cooke, Concord, N. C.
Dr. W. R. Holt, Lexington, N. C.
Whitfield Walker, Newberry, S. C.
J. Brown, Anderson, S. C.
Gower, Cox & Markley, Greenville, S. C.
Jno. Kyle, Laurens, S. C.

Feb. 21, 1856.

Dr. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
VERMIFUGE
AND
LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,
60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1856. 1y

The Cottage House.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Travelling community and Transient Boarders. Its location is between the Furman University and the Depot; being within 250 yards of the former and 100 of the latter. Those having business at the University, and especially those traveling on the Railroad, will find this House a great convenience in two respects: the risk of being left, as the shrill whistle, 30 minutes before the departure of the train, has a waking influence upon unaccustomed ears, and a few steps will bring them to the Depot. Their baggage sent to or brought from this place free of charge. Give my House a trial, which I intend to make my best advertisement.

WILLIAM DARBY.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 21, 1856. eow6

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

☞ THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at

April 17. ASTON'S.

Lindsey's Double-Acting
ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power,* and *cheapness.* Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet,* with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes.* Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American,* after seeing it in operation, says. "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations,* &c. where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash,* and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $8.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. MCDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

TO SMOKERS.

HAVE you any inclination to smoke a good cigar? If so, call in at

Mar20tf ASTON'S.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

LANDRETH'S genuine Garden Seeds, just opened at ASTON'S.

DO YOU want a lot of pretty books for "the little ones at home?" If so, call at ASTON'S.

Feb. 14.

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of excellent CLOVER SEED, just received, and for sale, at $12 per bushel, cash.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Feb. 28, 1856. tf

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new **TAILORING SHOP,** in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

March 20, 1856—tf.

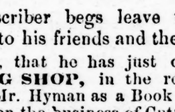
Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Tri-Weekly Line of Four Horse Post Coaches.



From Asheville to Salisbury.

Through in 36 Hours! Connecting with the North Carolina Railroad. Passengers can take the Trains North or South.

HAVING purchased the Line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good horses and experienced and accommodating drivers; also with new Concord two horse Coaches.

After the 15th of March we will leave Asheville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, connecting at Morganton with my Line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Route in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, *Contractor.*

Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. m6

BLANK WARRANTS

Neatly printed, for sale at this Office.

R. R. R.
LIFE AND DEATH.

THE MYSTERIES OF

Disease laid open to the People.

Health is the Principle of Life! Disease is the Principle of Death.—The R. R. R. Remedies possess the Great Power to secure to the Human System Health and Long Life, and to Free the Human Family from Pains, Aches, and all Bodily Infirmities.—The Art of Preserving Health and the Method of Curing Disease by the R. R. R.'S.

Radway's Ready Relief

Is to be used in all cases where there is pain.—The moment it is applied externally, or taken internally, it will allay the most torturing aches, pains, cramps, spasms, burns, scalds, &c., quicker than Morphine, Chloroform, Veratrine, or any other anodyne or remedy that has ever been used by medical men. It is safer than these dangerous remedies. The public will bear in mind that Chloroform, Morphine, Opium, &c., only stifle the pain by stupifying the senses, so that the perceptive faculties loose the power of feeling, and that after the influence of these narcotics have passed from the system—the pain again breaks forth with its terrible pangs, with renewed violence.—Radway's Ready Relief stops the pain and removes the cause of the disease that occasions it; it infuses new life into the weak and diseased parts. It braces up the nerves, and establishes in the system a reaction of health and strength in place of pain, weakness and disease. As a counter irritant, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the surface of the body, where there is inflamation or congestion, it will instantly scatter the congested blood, equalizes the circulation, and in a few minutes the most excruciating pains are removed. This may be seen in cases of Lumbago, Gout, and Rheumatism in their most terrible forms, where an application of Radway's Ready Relief will restore the patient to ease and comfort.

Crippled with Rheumatism, Arm and Leg perished—No hopes of his recovery—Timely use of R. R. R.—A wonderful Cure.—Letter from I. Huddlestone.

RAPIDS PARISH, LA., June 10th, 1855.—*Messrs. Radway & Co.:* Radway's Relief has cured Peter May of Rheumatism, when there was no hope of his ever recovering. I heard of his situation and I sent for him. His right arm and leg was all perished. He had no use of them at all; but by the use of your medicine, in two months he was carrying the mail from Cherryville to Burr's Ferry. I objected. He said he must do something for a living. It has been fourteen months since he was cured. He is now well, and is working on his farm, and the whole cost of his cure for your medicine was five dollars.—ISAAC HUDDLESTONE.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

We here direct the attention of the public to our newly discovered remedy—*Radway's Regulators;* they possess the great curative properties of a purgative, cathartic, aperient, sudorific, antidyspeptic, corrector and regulator of the system. They are in fact the only perfect purgative or cathartic remedy that has ever been discovered or given to the world. Radway's Regulators will answer a better purpose than Calomel or Mercury, without entailing on the system the terrible injuries of these baneful drugs. They are in the form of Pills, elegantly coated with gum, perfectly tasteless, and can be taken without sickening or nauseating the patient. They are to be used in all cases when the system is out of order, or under the influence of disease. One or two doses of Radway's Regulators has frequently checked the progress of the most terrible diseases, and restored the system to health and regularity.

They establish new and improved principles in Medicine, and secure the great and important power of regulating to a healthy, natural and harmonious action, each and every organ in the body. This great controlling power has never formed any part of the properties of the popular Cathartic, Vegetable or Indian Purgative Pills, that have ever been in use. Radway's Regulators rid the system from disease and restore the human body to health, on an entirely different principle to the weakening, sickening and griping method of the common cathartic and purgative pills.

One or two of Radway's Regulators will remove the cause that occasions pain or sickness, or an irregular or unnatural action or condition of the organs of the body, quicker, more effectual, and with less trouble to the patient than six or ten of the common cathartic or purgative pills. The moment Radway's Regulators are taken into the system afflicted with disease, their equalizing efficacy begins; they search out the elements of disease wherever it may be seated; they act upon the whole surface of the intestines and bowels, attracting the foul and morbid humors from the blood, glands, secreting vessels, and expelling these seeds of disease from the body, restoring a healthy and regular action to the Liver, Bowels, Pancreas, Heart, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, and all other Viscera.

☞ *THE BOWELS*—All of the common pills of the day, called Vegetable, Indian, Cathartic, &c., claim that they cure disease by purging from the bowels. This is as far as they go—they act upon the bowels by irritating the mucuous membrane, and thus obtain an evacuation in the same manner as the bowels are moved by eating something that disagrees with the system. This is truly an unnatural method of restoring the system to health, by swallowing pills that disagrees with and irritates it. Those who have taken these common pills are well aware of the weak and debilitated condition their systems are left in. After the scouring operation of these drastic purgatives is over, the bowels are sore and feeble, and again become costive and bound up. Hence arise dyspepsia, and a host of diseases. Radway's Regulators never leave the bowels in a costive condition, or occasion pain or weariness in their operation.

No. I.

Diseases and complaints caused by Exposure and Atmospherical changes, over which Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Regulators possess the most remarkable curative powers, and which will readily yield to the R. R. treatment.

☞ *COLDS AND FEVERS.*—When the system is first seized with a sudden cold, or a fever sets in—a dose of from three to six of Radway's Regulators should be taken; this is all the medicine, at this stage of the disease, that is required. In a few hours the system will be restored to sound health. But if the cold and fever is neglected, and coughs, headaches, colds, chills, pains and aches in the limbs, joints, muscles, bones, side and back, sore throat, hoarseness, difficult breathing, follows the cold and fever—then Radway's Ready Relief should be applied externally, and a good dose of the Regulators taken. As soon as the Relief is applied a reaction will take place, and in a few hours the patient will be free from all pain or annoyance.

If these signs of the presence of disease in the system are unnoticed, and violent fevers break out, in the form of Bilious, Typhoid, Scarlet, Ship Fever and other malignant fevers, such as Pneumonia, Lung Fever and Brain Fever, a more rigid treatment becomes necessary. The Regulators should be given every four hours, in large doses of from four to six, until free and copious discharges from the bowels are obtained. The Relief applied will produce a salutary effect upon the skin, and, taken in water, will abate the fever.

If inflammations or congestions take place, Radway's Regulators and Ready Relief should be taken in large doses. A cure will quickly follow their use. In cases of Biliousness or Malignant Bilious Fever, or Bilious Pneumonia, Radway's Regulators, given in full doses, and the whole surface of the body bathed with Radway's Ready Relief, will effectually and speedily cure the patient.

☞ *IF RHEUMATISM,* attacking the joints and limbs, inflicting its terrible piercing pangs of pain with merciless rapidity—changing about from joint to joint and from limb to limb, Lumbago, Neuralgia, or Gout afflicts you, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the parts where the pain is felt, will quickly relieve you from its excruciating pangs. Radway's Regulators will expel from the intestines all irritating and corrupt humors.

SMALL POX—SCARLET FEVER—MEASLES.

Radway's Ready Relief is not only a cure for these infectious maladies, but will prevent those who use the Ready Relief and Regulators against the infection.

We have known the R. R. Relief rid whole neighborhoods of the infection of Small Pox and Scarlet Fever. We have likewise known ship-masters who have saved the lives of their crews and passengers, and entirely driven away the Small Pox and Ship Fever from their vessels, by sprinkling the Ready Relief through their infected ships. It is astonishing what happy effects the Ready Relief will have if freely sprinkled in places where these contagious and infectious poisons prevail.

We will guarantee that if those who are now suffering with fever and ague, or its effects, will place their systems under the influence of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators, to cure them entirely of this distressing malady, and to free them from the fever of ague that is now lingering in their systems, and to render their bodies ague proof against renewed attacks. Those now suffering from Enlargement of the Spleen, Engorgements of the Liver, and orther organic enlargements, are promised speedy deliverance from their miseries by the R. R. Relief and Regulators.

We now direct the attention of the public to our second great discovery for the cure of chronic diseases.

No. II.

R. R. RESOLVENT.

HUMORS—CHRONIC DISEASES.

Diseases that have been lingering in the system for a length of time, tainting the blood with impurities and covering the body with sores and ulcers; diseases inherited by hereditary descent, or contracted by inoculation, or transmitted by other diseases; over all of which said diseases and disorders in this second class,

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

Possesses the most positive curative powers.

THIS ALL POWERFUL REMEDY

Has performed miracles in the way of cures. It has made persons sound and whole, whose flesh was one mass of corruption, and who were so disfigured by disease as to render them objects repulsive to the sight.

HUMORS—BAD BLOOD.

Chronic Diseases, Scrofulous and Syphilitic Complaints, Consumption, and other affections of the Lungs and Throat, Indurations and Organic Enlargements, Chronic Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Dolereux, White Swelling, Tumors, Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Rickets, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint,

AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES.

The moment a dose of the Resolvent is taken into the system infected with disease, the patient experiences the most delightful sensations, for new life is coursing through every vein and tissue of the body—enriching and purifying the blood—and casting out all morbid, corrupt and loathsome humors.

The Renovating Resolvent is a positive cure for all chronic complaints. It has made whole and sound patients who had suffered the most terrible torture disease could inflict upon the system.—Let those who have tried other treatments and are still uncured, give the Resolvent a trial—it will cure you. ☞ Price one dollar per bottle.

RADWAY & CO.,
162 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold in Asheville by SMITH & McDOWELL, and by Druggists, Merchants, and Storekeepers everywhere. [Feb. 7, 1856. 6m

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

Mar20tf

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17.

Important to the Afflicted.

DR. JAMES A. CLOPTON, who has, for a number of years, been successful in curing Cancers, Ulcers, Tumors, Sore Legs, &c., offers to Druggists, Doctors, and Farmers, or any that may be afflicted, every remedy in use, for such diseases. He will give his own remedies, together with all other remedies in use, with a correct diagnosis of all such as will yield to treatment, for the small sum of $20. Address,

JAMES A. CLOPTON,
St. Louis, Missouri.

P. S.—Persons purchasing Dr. Clopton's remedies, will not be permitted to give them to others. Remittances of $100 have frequently been made for an ounce box of the ointment.

CERTIFICATES.

Wilson's Depot, South Side R. R., Va.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that my cancer is entirely well. Your ointment proved invaluable. I used it according to your directions and soon it took effect, and my cancer was removed; and I am now, to all human appearances, perfectly well. I wish you may meet with great success in your practice.

Yours, very respectfully,
THOMAS HOBBS.

Nottaway Co., Va., Feb. 2, 1855.

Oct. 11, 1855.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: My wife's breast is about as it was when I wrote to you last. From my description of it to you, you think you have an infallible remedy for it.

Enclosed, I send you a check of $100 on Petersburg bank. Please send me the medicine.

Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE W. REDD.

Pine Hall, N. C., Jan. 15 1856.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I received a letter from you not long since, requesting me to send you the money that I was to give you for curing my daughter Martha. I herein enclose you the half of a hundred dollar bill; and when I hear from you, that you have received this, I will send you the remaining half.

My daughter is improving very much; and we think, and are in great hopes of her final recovery.

As soon as you receive this, write to me.

Yours, very respectfully,
A. W. ROBERTSON.

March 27, 1856—tf.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property, whereon he now lives, in the south end of Asheville. The lot contains about one acre and a half. On it is a good dwelling house, out buildings, and a fine carriage shop. Call and examine for yourself.

JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, mar20tf.